India's telecommunication technology, production and services. — Regulation, control and coordination of all administrative, technical, financial matters relating to telecommuncations including -

(i) Development, operation and management of national and international telecom networks and services.

Cii) Technology

(iu) Production

(c) As explained at (b) above, the functions of Telecommunication Commission is broad based and covers the whole of telecommunication field *viz.* The Telecom. Services, production of equipment and the choice of appropriate technology to be adopted to modernise the Indian Telecommunication Services. Whereas the Telecom Mission is one of the Six National Technology Missions and it was initiated in 1986 to improve the telecom services in India with an objective of ensuring "customer satisfaction". Department of Telecommunications is the nodal agency for this mission. There is no separate organisation for the Telecom Mission to bring about these improvements but it is bding achieved within the Department of Telecommunication. To coordinate the different wings and agencies, there is a senior level officer in the rank of Joint Secretary as Mission Director.

(d) Since the Telecom Mission was within the Department of Telecom which was maintaining the Telecom services through the telecom Board, the same arrangement will continue with the formation of the Telecommunication Commission.

Import and Export of drugs

2090. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of drugs are be'ing allowed for import under OGL which are produced in the country from basic stage with indigenous technology;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of these drugs- are being exported to well developed countries like U.K. and U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, what are the names of those drugs alongwith the quantiu imported and exported during the last two years; yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : (a) Import Policy for drugs is determined in consideration of the factors iike demand, availability, technology constraints, etc.

(b) and (c) Import/Export of drugs by individual companies is not being monitored by this Ministry.

Industrial Growth Rate in the Country

2091. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the growth percentage of industries in the country during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) what was the target set for 1988 for industrial growth and whether it was achieved;

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what is the growth rate expected by the end of the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) According to the index of industrial production compiled

by CSO, the rates of growth in industrial production were 8.7% in 1985-86, 9.1% in 1986-87 and 7.4% in 1987-88. It was 9.4% during April-November, 1988.

The Seventh Five Year Plan envisages an average rate of growth of over 8 per cent in the industrial sector.

The decline in industrial growth in 1987-88 was due to the unprecedented and severe drought conditions faced by the country. The Government had initiated a number of measures to remove the constraints on industrial growth and provided a more liberal package of industrial policies. The liberalisation process has continued. Various measures taken to boost industrial growth in the industrial sector include de-licensing of industries, broad banding, re-endorsement of capacity with reference to minimum economic scales of operation, revision of Appendix I industries, review of industries reserved for small scale sector, adoption of simplified procedure for recognition of capacity arising out of modernisation/ replacement of plant and machinery etc. Government have also provided incentives and subsidies, provision of concessional finance and infrastructural development.

The Government has also decided to set up 100 Growth Centres in the country during the next 5 years for promotion of regional development of backward areas. In the first pnase 61 Growth Centres are being set up at a cost of Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 30 crores each.

With the bountiful monsoon and buoyancy evident in investment climate, the Seventh Five Year Plan target of growth of industrial production is expected to be achieved.

Investigations relating to the Properties of M/s. Express Newspapers Limited

2092. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1918 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 28th November, 1988 and state:

(a) whether necessary steps have been taken by Government to expedite the appeal filed against the Bombay High Court's stay order, on investigations relating to alienation of valuable properties belonging to Express Newspapers Limited from M/s. Indian Express Newpapers (Bombay) Private Limited; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) The appeal is pending for admission.

गुम हो जाने वाले तथा विलंब से प्राप्त मनीआर्डरों के बारे में शिकायतें

2093. **श्री रजनी रंजन साहू** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान मनीआर्डरों के गुम हो जाने तथा विलंब से मिलने संबंधी शिकायतों की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरधर गोमांगो): (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस संबंध में निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जाते हैं:-

(i) **गुम हुए मनीआर्डरों से संबंधित शिकायतों के मामलों में** :
इनकी जांच तत्काल की जाती है और जहां-कहीं आवश्यक होता है, डुप्लीकेट मनीआर्डर जारी किए जाते हैं।

(ii) **मनीआर्डरों का वितरण विलंब से होने के मामलों में** :
(क) तत्काल जांच की जाती है और जांच के परिणाम के आधार पर